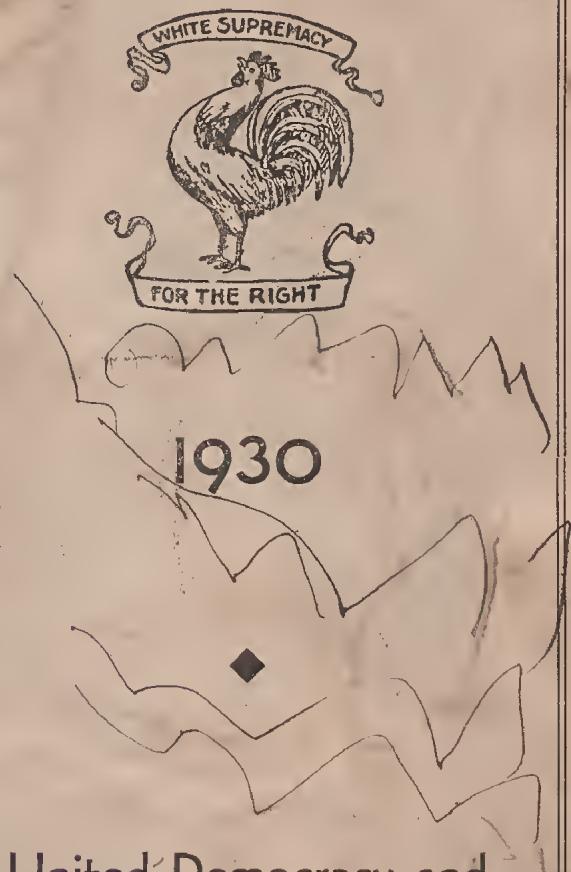


# ALABAMA DEMOCRACY



United Democracy and  
Party Harmony

vs.

Heflin Republicanism and  
Party Disruption

**TO THE DEMOCRATS OF ALABAMA:**

The undersigned representatives of organized Democracy in the State of Alabama salute the Democrats of this State, felicitate them on the high character of the candidates chosen by them to lead the Party to victory in November, and submit to their favorable consideration this booklet of information on the issues in the present campaign.

We urge all Democrats in Alabama to forget any animosities that may have arisen during the recent primary, or any grievance or prejudice that may exist on account of the last Presidential campaign, and to join with us in our effort to assure by an overwhelming victory on November 4, 1930, a triumphant, re-united Democracy.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.**

By JEROME T. FULLER, Chairman.

**HONORARY VICE CHAIRMEN:**

HUGO BLACK, United States Senator.

W. D. JELKS, Ex-Governor of Alabama.

CHARLES HENDERSON, Ex-Governor of Alabama.

THOS. E. KILBY, Ex-Governor of Alabama.

W. W. BRANDON, Ex-Governor of Alabama.

F. I. THOMPSON, Publisher.

W. C. DAVIS, Lieutenant Governor of Alabama.

WATT T. BROWN, State Senator and Democratic National Committeeman.

WOOLSEY FINNELL, State Highway Commissioner.

JOHN McDUFFIE, Congressman 1st District.

LISTER HILL, Congressman 2nd District.

HENRY B. STEAGALL, Congressman 3rd District.

LAMAR JEFFERS, Congressman 4th District.

L. L. PATTERSON, Congressman 5th District.

W. B. OLIVER, Congressman 6th District.

MILES C. ALGOOD, Congressman 7th District.

E. B. ALMON, Congressman 8th District.

GEORGE HUDDLESTON, Congressman 9th District.

W. B. BANKHEAD, Congressman 10th District.

**STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.**

By EDMUND W. PETTUS, Chairman.

BORDEN BURR, Vice Chairman.

JOHN MILLER, Treasurer.

D. H. TURNER, Secretary.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:**

Hugo Black	J. C. Inzer
Borden Burr	John Miller
Frank M. Dominick	John McDuffie
W. C. Davis	Mrs. W. H. Mitchell
Jerome T. Fuller	John D. McQuen
W. L. Harrison	Edmund W. Pettus
W. W. Hill	W. C. Taylor
Samuel F. Hobbs	

## Leaders Chosen by Democrats of Alabama to Lead Them to Victory on November 4th, 1930

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FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR



JOHN H. BANKHEAD

JOHN H. BANKHEAD, son of former United States Senator John H. Bankhead and Tallulah Brockman, was born on a farm in Lamar County, Alabama, July 8th, 1872. He lived in the country until he finished college. At the age of 19 he graduated at the University of Alabama. He was Cadet Captain and President of the Senior Class. At the age of 21 he graduated in law at the Night School of Georgetown Law School in Washington, D. C. He worked during the day and went to the Law School at night. He was President of the Senior Law Class there—being the first Southern man ever accorded that honor. At the age of 21 he located in Jasper to practice his profession and has resided there 37 years.

For many years he has been both a steward and trustee of the Methodist Church at Jasper. For five years he was teacher of the "Brotherhood Class," one of the largest men's classes of the State. He was on the building committee which built the present beautiful Methodist church at Jasper. He is a Mason and Shriner. He served two years as Master of the Jasper Lodge. For 20 years he has been Chairman of the Jasper Bar Association.

In 1903 he was a member of the Legislature, and is the author of the present general election law, which conformed the election laws to the provisions of the new Constitution. There are more provisions in the Alabama general election law against fraud than in the election laws of any State in the Union.

He has held no other office. Since 21 years of age he has been active in the Democratic campaigns, having lived in a county where every two years there was a hard fight between the Democrats and Republicans, and has been on the stump for the Democratic party, under the direction of the State Campaign Committee, in every election for many years. He is a fundamental Democrat.

## Leaders Chosen by Democrats of Alabama to Lead Them to Victory on November 4th, 1930

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FOR GOVERNOR



B. M. MILLER

BENJAMIN MEEK MILLER, of Camden, was born March 13, 1864, at Oak Hill, Wilcox County, and is the son of Rev. Dr. John and Sarah (Pressly) Miller; grandson of Joseph and Nancy Barnette (Neely) Miller, and of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (Hearst) Pressly; great-grandson of David and Jana (Patterson) Pressly, of Scotch-Irish stock, early settlers in South Carolina from North Ireland. The Millers are also Scotch-Irish, early settlers in York District, S. C. Dr. John Miller was a graduate of Erskine College, South Carolina, and was for many years president of Wilcox Female Institute of Camden. At the age of 33 years he was elected president of his alma mater, but declined. He was pastor of the congregation at Oak Hill for thirty-one years. On December 19, 1862, the "Wilcox True Blues" presented him a Bible for services as chaplain of that company in the First Alabama Infantry Regiment, C. S. A. Judge Miller was educated at Oak Hill and Camden, and was graduated from Erskine College with the A. B. degree and class honors in 1884, and graduated from the law department of the University of Alabama in 1888. Admitted to the practice in 1888, he continued his professional labors until elected judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in 1904 was re-elected in 1910 and 1916; elected associate justice in 1920 for a term of six years; was a member of the House of Representatives from Wilcox county, 1888-1889; and was a lieutenant in the Wilcox Mounted Rifles, 1887-89. He has served as a member of his county executive committee and of the State executive committee. He is a member and ruling elder of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity and a Knight of Pythias. At Birmingham, September 21, 1892, he was married to Margaret Otis, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Straton) Duggan, of Mobile.

# Leaders Chosen by Democrats of Alabama to Lead Them to Victory on November 4th, 1930

## FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



HUGH D. MERRILL

HUGH DAVIS MERRILL, of Anniston, was born December 20, 1877, at Franklin, Heard County, Ga.; is the son of James Benjamin and Mary Elizabeth (Faver) Merrill, and the grandson of Joseph Benjamin and Susan (Lambeth) Merrill, and of Sanders and Caroline Faver, of Heard County. James Benjamin Merrill was born in Carrollton, Ga.; lived at Franklin, Ga., until 1886, when he moved to Edwardsville, Ala., where he resided and practiced law until a year or two before his death, which occurred at his home in Heflin, February 28, 1909. He was a captain in the Confederate Army. Hugh D. Merrill received his primary education in the public schools of Franklin, Ga., and Edwardsville, Ala., and his higher education in Oxford College, from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the law department of the University of Alabama, from which he graduated in 1897. He soon thereafter began the practice of law with his father at Edwardsville. In 1902 he removed to Anniston, and there became a member of the firm of Knox, Acker & Blackmon, and in 1908 he moved to Heflin and became a partner with his brother, Senator W. B. Merrill. He was a member of the Legislature of 1900-01; was City Attorney of Anniston, 1906 to 1908. On March 11, 1911 he was appointed Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to succeed Judge John Pelham, who was appointed as one of the judges of the Alabama Court of Appeals. Judge Merrill was nominated to succeed himself, and was elected without opposition in the Democratic primary of April, 1912, and was again in 1918, but resigned June 1, 1920, and removed to Anniston, where he practices law; Speaker of 1923 House of Representatives and member 1927. He is a Democrat, a Baptist, a Shriner, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He was married December 27, 1906, at DeArmanville, Ala., to Martha Chitwood, the daughter of J. W. Chitwood and wife, Georgia Chitwood, of that place. They have four children, Ralph, Hugh, Jr., Elizabeth and James.

## Democracy's Support and Its Opposition

The Independents have seen fit to challenge only three leaders of our Party.

The Democrats of Alabama will not forget that behind these leaders stand in complete loyalty the following nominees:

For Justices of the Supreme Court of Alabama:

A. D. Sayre,  
Virgil Bouldin.

For Members of the Alabama Public Service Commission:

Fitzhugh Lee,  
Frank B. Morgan.

For Attorney General: Thomas E. Knight, Jr.

For State Treasurer: S. H. Blan.

For Secretary of State: P. B. Jarman, Jr.

For State Auditor: John Brandon.

For Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries:  
Seth P. Storrs.

For Commissioner of Game and Fisheries: I. T. Quinn.

For Superintendent of Education: A. F. Harman.

The Democrats of Alabama will not forget that behind these leaders in loyal support stands Hon. Hugo Black, the Democratic Senator from Alabama. Senator Black has had emphasized through his experience in Washington the necessity of Democratic success in Alabama and in the nation and authorizes the publication of the following statement:

"If Democratic Leadership and Democratic policies, state or national, are not in harmony with Democratic thought, this Leadership and these policies can be changed by Democratic votes in Democratic Primaries. The Leadership and policies of the Democratic Party cannot, and will not, be altered by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans outside the Democratic Primaries.

"The Democratic Party can no more be reorganized by votes of Republicans outside the Democratic Primaries, than the Republican Party could be reorganized with Democratic votes outside the Republican Convention. If the present coalition against the organized Democratic Party cou'd win in Alabama, it would not alter the State or National control of the Democratic Party in whole or in part, nor would such result change the Democratic Leadership or Democratic policies. Those Democrats who desire the removal of any of the present Democratic leaders, or a change of the present Democratic policies, cannot accomplish their desire by leaving the Democrats who will select the leaders and fix the policies of the Party.

"There is no possibility at this time that an Independent group can successfully challenge Republican misrule. If the Republican Party, which is the ancient enemy of Southern liberality, Southern progress, and Southern traditions, is to be defeated, it can only be done by the organized and united Hosts of Democracy.

"Democracy's cause cannot be furthered by a method of so-called 'reorganization' which is pleasing and acceptable to Republicans who boast of a zealous desire to 'destroy the Democratic Party for fifty years.' Voters should not be misled. It is not to aid the Democratic Party, nor the people of the State, that Alabama Republican leadership advises a vote against the nominees of the Democratic Party. Their partisan Republican purpose is to destroy Democracy—not to 'reorganize' and help it.

"It was never more important to the masses of the American people to shake off the greedy grasp of Republicanism than it is today. Republican 'Hoover prosperity' has emptied the pocketbooks of most of the people of the nation. At the same time the pockets of the few favored beneficiaries of Republican special privilege are bulging with unfairly acquired gains. Alabama must not give aid and comfort to this Party of sectional cupidity which manipulates the Government of monopoly, for monopoly, and by monopoly.

"The Republican leaders of Alabama have publicly boasted that they will support the movement to 'reorganize' Alabama Democracy. Their avowed purpose is to destroy Alabama Democracy. They hate the Party that has stood for America's toiling many, and that has proven its staunch and unalterable friendship for Southern ideals, aspirations and traditions. These Republicans seek destruction of the Democratic Party, because they know it stands today as the only barrier against their Party's selfish greed.

"Those Democrats who vote against the Party's nominees will vote with those Republicans who admit that their aim is to destroy the Democratic Party in Alabama. If the vote of these Republicans against the Democratic nominees will not help to destroy the Democratic Party for fifty years, these Republicans are mistaken.

"Let not Alabama Democrats assist the Republicans in dealing a death blow in Alabama to the Democratic Party, which for more than a hundred years has waged successful battles for our people, and upheld the noblest traditions of the South."

#### HUGO BLACK

The Democrats of Alabama must likewise remember when deciding these issues that in this contest there will be found supporting the Democratic nominees Hon. Bibb Graves, the Governor of Alabama, Lieutenant Governor W. C. Davis, all of the ex-Governors of the State of Alabama now living, sons and grandsons of Alabama's great Governors and Senators who brought to the State of Alabama through their illustrious services during their lives nation-wide reputation; the ten Democratic Congressmen; the Democratic nominees for circuit, county and precinct offices; all true Democrats holding at this time State, county and precinct offices, and more glorious still, every true Democrat who was defeated for nomination in the recent primary.

When the Independents pour fire and brimstone on the "27," let the voters of Alabama remember that the "21," with few exceptions, joined the "27" and the newly elected Democratic Executive Committee in giving allegiance to the Party and its nominees.

Hon. J. C. Inzer, of Gadsden, Alabama, the floor leader of the "21" when the "27" passed its historic

resolution in December, 1929, true to the Democratic principle of majority rule, at once, though defeated, fell in line with the majority. He now sends the following appeal in behalf of himself and others of the "21" to the Democrats of Alabama:

"At the meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee on December 16th, 1929, I voted with the minority on the question of putting up the bars, believing that to be the best party policy. Majority rule is the safeguard of Democracy and when the majority has spoken, I consider that this majority action constitutes the law of the Democratic Party. The present campaign in Alabama has developed into a fight between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party and I appeal to every person who believes in Democratic principles to vote for the Democratic nominees.

J. C. INZER."

## Alabama Democrats Are at Home

Thousands of Democrats whose convictions and consciences compelled them to temporarily leave the Party in 1928, and who stated then, as did Heflin and Locke, that they were acting in an emergency and expected to return to the fold, are keeping faith with their promises and striving for an harmonious Democratic victory on November 4, 1930.

Judge H. L. Anderton, of Birmingham, who was in 1928 the county chairman for the anti-Smith Democrats of Jefferson County, now issues a clarion call to the Democrats who agreed with him in 1928:

"Thousands of the best citizens of Alabama, lifelong Democrats, opposed the election of Alfred E. Smith in 1928. This opposition was based upon principles that could not be sacrificed or compromised. Many believed his election would bring lax enforcement of immigration and prohibition laws.

"However, the campaign of 1928 is ended. Smith is not now running. The issues involved then are not involved in this State campaign. TO STIR UP STRIFE AND ANIMOSITY BY INSINUATING THOSE ISSUES INTO THE CAMPAIGN IS MORALLY WRONG AND SHOULD NOT BE DONE TO FORWARD THE POLITICAL FORTUNE OF ANY ONE. Lincoln said, 'That which is morally wrong can never be politically right.' I am confident the majority of anti-Smith Democrats are not willing to have their convictions converted into political ammunition for fighting the party they claimed to defend in 1928.

"Anti-Smith leaders of 1928 should remind themselves that they then said they were not fighting Democracy, but a wet nominee who had repudiated the party platform. We cannot afford to throw away our security by joining the Republicans.

"The Democratic party is a vital part in the heroic history of the South. The progress and prosperity of Southern people has been attained under guidance of the Democratic Party. The South has been a land of sorrows bent under the heavy fetters of defeat; it was a land which had broken the ashen crust and moistened it with tears; a land scarred and riven by the plowshares of war and billowed with graves of her

dead. The Democratic party has led us out of that darkness and we have blossomed again. We owe it our appreciation for the past; it is our hope of the future."

H. L. ANDERTON.

Hon. W. L. Lee, of Dothan, Alabama, the fighting leader of the anti-Smith Democrats in the Wiregrass in the 1928 campaign, is now in the front ranks of the Party pleading for a Democratic victory on November 4, 1930, and an harmonious reunited Democratic Party. His inspiring speeches are daily showing the way.

George Johnston, of Birmingham, another anti-Smith Democrat of 1928, is now serving as one of the Chairmen of the Finance Committee of the Democratic Party and is giving his time and energy in a successful effort to match the foreign dollars of the "Menace" and "Fellowship Forum" with the dollars of patriotic Alabama Protestants. Many of the newspapers of the State which temporarily left the Party in 1928 are coming home.

Read this stirring, common sense editorial of the Centerville Press appearing in its issue of September 11, 1930:

### AN EDITORIAL

The Centerville Press, Thursday, September 11, 1930.

"The Press politically is now and has been Democratic, and as such this statement is made to the public. In 1928 we did not give our support to the Democratic nominee for President. There was then a principle involved and we think we were thoroughly justified in our course, but in the present campaign the issues that were then present have been eliminated, and The Press now in accordance with its policy is impressed with its duty to give its support to the cause of Democracy.

"It was not our purpose in 1928 to leave the Democratic Party, nor did we then believe it to be the purpose of the then leaders of the Democratic forces who were opposed to the Democratic nominee for President to unite with the Republican party, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of disrupting or destroying the Democratic Party, but it is now apparent that there is a coalition between certain Republicans in Alabama and the independent nominees whereby it is the purpose of certain Republicans in their coalition with the independent nominees to disrupt and destroy the Democratic Party, as is clearly established by the statements of the speakers at the recent Republican Convention at Birmingham.

"It was openly stated at the Republican Convention that the Republicans owed Heflin and Locke a debt for what they did in 1928, and it was suggested there that support of these two men in the general election in November would be the means of wrecking the Democratic Party and incidentally to pay off the debt to Heflin and Locke. And further, if Heflin and Locke were elected the Democratic Party would be torn up for the next fifty years.

"In 1928 Heflin and Locke speaking in opposition to the Democratic nominee for President, and in support of the candidacy of the Republican President, claimed to be leading Democrats on a detour around a mud hole. And many Democrats followed their leadership, believing that the detour would bring them back into the Democratic Party. That detour was ended with that Presidential election, and now, in the

absence of the necessity for any possible detours on the Democratic road, we find these two men pressing their candidacy for office, fighting against the nominees of the Democratic Party selected by approximately 200,000 Democrats in a fair primary, apparently seeking and accepting counsel and support of Republican leaders.

"There can never be harmony in the party ranks with these conditions obtaining. Let us turn to the words of the immortal Jefferson:

"Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority—the life blood of republics."

"We are, therefore, unwilling to enter into the coalition with Republicans to wreck or destroy the party of our fathers, and, therefore, the Press takes its place along with the other Democratic papers of the State to help fight the battle of Democracy, and in doing so, it is our purpose to support the nominees of the Democratic Party nominated in the Democratic primary, August 12, 1930.

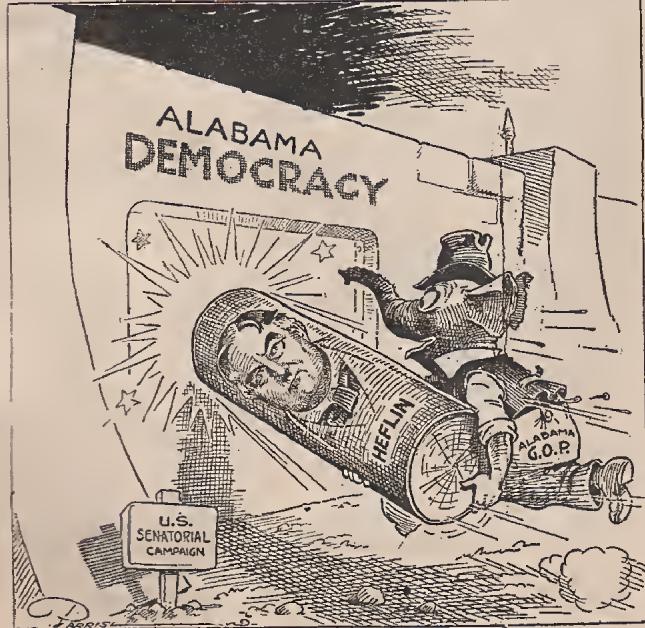
"The Press believes that with a Democratic victory political harmony will be restored in Alabama, and Democracy, to which we are indebted for all our political benefits in Alabama, will continue its onward march of progress and development in the interest of all the people, and we shall hope thereby to have a government for the people, of the people, and by the people, and the appeal is here made to all the friends of The Press to unite with us that we may go forward with a united front in Bibb County for the cause of Democracy."

If space permitted similar instances of the loyalty of Democrats could be multiplied.

With such support, Alabama Democracy is prepared to sweep before it the Heflin-Locke Republican opposition.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS ARE AT HOME!

### The Siege



—Nashville Tennessean.

## **See Below the Plan of Alabama Republican Office-Holders to Give Assistance to Heflin and Locke With the Hope of Defeating and Disrupting Alabama Democracy.**

We give you the exact words of Republicans during the recent Alabama State Republican Convention:

"I haven't always been right in everything that I have done, but when I was doing it I thought I was right, and this is one of the times that I know I am right when I vote against Democracy in Alabama. (Applause.) And you all know it. We are hopelessly in the minority. If we ever gain, we have got to get the control of the government in Alabama, and we have got to draw from the Democratic Party, just like they have got to draw from the National Republican Party if they ever elect a President. Some of them say that Tom Heflin—they couldn't vote for him because he said such harsh things about us. He never said a harsher thing about me than I did about him. I am even with him now." (Extract from stenographer's report of speech of C. B. Lunsford at Alabama State Republican Convention, held in Birmingham, August 21, 1930.)

"If Judge Locke is elected Governor of Alabama and Tom Heflin is elected Senator of the United States, now, we will have this to do, and it is fixed in Alabama; if Judge Locke is elected to be Governor of Alabama, the Democratic Party will be torn up for fifty years—they won't have any Democratic Party left. It seems to me, in 1928, when the Democrats of Alabama, a large number of them, went under the elephant and voted for Mr. Hoover, and really elected him and carried this State for him, but he was counted out—when they did that, I think we owe Mr. Heflin and Mr. Locke and the anti-Smith Democrats something. I say this, fellow citizens: I am willing to go to the election in November and pay the debt that we owe them, and, if they count them out, a large number of them will come to the Republican Party, and I want to say this: That my judgment is that today and tomorrow and from now until the election we ought to go to work and do everything possible to elect Judge Locke and to elect Tom Heflin Senator in November. (Loud applause.) What else is there for us to do? Suppose we nominate a ticket here today? We cannot elect it. Suppose we nominate strong men and good men—and we have got good men, but we can't elect them; but, fellow citizens, if we go to work and support these fellows that have stood by us and elect Hugh Locke Governor, he will tear up the Democratic Party, and Senator Heflin will tear up the Senate. (Loud applause). (Extract from stenographer's report of speech of Republican Judge A. P. Longshore at Alabama State Republican Convention, August 21, 1930.)

"I feel like the Republicans of this whole State, as far as I have ever got the sentiment or an expression, feel like Tom Heflin mauled rails for the Republican Party and fought for Republican principles when he voted our ticket and represented himself as standing on principle and in politics, and they feel like, gentlemen, that the rails went on our fence, and we feel that way; and if we were to nominate a ticket here we would be intimidated, because so many said they wanted to pay that debt back in the Republican Party,

until we couldn't make a decent showing in the State of Alabama if we nominated a ticket, and I, just like the other speakers, am in favor of standing by the guns and paying back the debt that we owe them." (Extract from stenographer's report of speech of W. B. Copeland, of Lauderdale County, at Alabama State Republican Convention, August 21, 1930.)

"In the Great War, when they stood, the armies of the nation, at the tomb of LaFayette, Black Jack Pershing, representing the greatest nation on earth, picked up the wreath and laid it on the tomb: 'LaFayette, we are here.' And they went forward and paid the debt. The Republican Party has always paid its debts. We owe a debt of gratitude to certain people, and let's don't act the fool, but let's go out and play the game and let's play it to win. Let us break down this party that has already played havoc among themselves." (Extract from stenographer's report of speech of Colonel Lynn, at Alabama State Republican Convention, August 21, 1930.)

"So we are confronted with: 'What are the Republicans to do?' We are to do that thing that will result in the best interests of the Republican Party of this State. If it is best for the Republican Party of this State for us to swallow and forget the mean things that some of these individuals who are figuring prominently in this situation have said about us, if that is for the benefit and for the greatest good of the Republican Party, let us forget them, let us forget them. (Applause.)" (Extract from stenographic report of speech of National Committeeman Oliver D. Street at Alabama State Republican Convention, August 21, 1930.)

Republican organizations in the congressional districts, and in counties where the Heflin-Locke Independents have put out candidates, are following the instructions given by the State Republican Convention. We quote from a resolution adopted on September 18th by the Republican convention of the Fourth Congressional District:

**"RESOLVED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, THAT IT IS NOT EXPEDIENT TO PLACE IN THE FIELD THIS YEAR A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, AND ALL REPUBLICANS ARE ADVISED TO GIVE ALL INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICES, WHERE THERE ARE NO REPUBLICAN TICKETS, THEIR HEARTY SUPPORT."**

## **What Heflin Thinks About the Republicans As He Seeks Their Votes, Thereby Aiding the Republican Office-Holders in Their Plan to Defeat and Disrupt Alabama Democracy.**

"I want the vote of every white, Protestant patriot in this State to help us drive Raskob-Roman-Tammany agents out of this State. No wonder they are sad and gloomy! We have repudiated them. We branded them all over as unfit and unworthy to be in positions of trust in this State, and now since the Republicans have repudiated them, they are going in a hurry right on." (Extract of speech from stenogra-

pher's report of speech of J. Thomas Heflin before the Independent Convention in Montgomery on September 1, 1930, referring to the leaders of the State Republican Convention in inviting their followers to support Heflin and Locke in order to wreck the Democratic Party.)

### Read What Congressman Huddleston Says About This Situation

George Huddleston, affectionately known to his constituents as "The Little Giant," senses the danger in the present situation and summarizes it in the following statement:

"Longshore, the shrewd Republican campaigner, was right—the defeat of our nominees for Senator and Governor would disrupt and weaken the Democratic Party of Alabama for the next 50 years—nothing could please the Republican politicians better.

"GEORGE HUDDLESTON."

DEMOCRATS OF ALABAMA, we have given you the record. Will you allow yourselves to be used by Alabama Republicans, Heflin and Locke to lay siege to Alabama Democracy? Can any Democrat take part in this unholy alliance between Republican office-holders and Heflin and Locke? Will you lend your assistance to the plan of these Alabama Republican office-holders to "tear up the Democratic Party for fifty years?"

DEMOCRATS, BE ON YOUR GUARD. THE FIGHT IS ON.

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### Democracy Vs. Republicanism

Honest differences among Democrats have not changed the character of Republicanism.

It yet believes in the rule of an aristocracy of money, as contrasted with a democracy of men.

It yet believes that governments are created for the domination of the masses, as contrasted with the view of Democracy that they are created for the service of the people.

It yet believes in wiping out the boundary lines of states, while Democracy remains the champion of their sovereign powers.

It yet believes in a government having concentrated authority, remote from the people, as contrasted with Democracy, which would diffuse it among them.

It yet believes in injecting governmental activities into all the affairs of men, while Democracy takes as its basis for government the Jeffersonian axiom that "that government is best which governs least."

It yet believes in negro social and political equality, as contrasted with the Democratic Party which rescued the white people of the South from the Republicanism that for a while subjected them to negro rule, supported by the bayonet, and which defeated the effort of the Republican Party to perpetuate our humiliation and accomplish our ruin. The Republican Party is today the enemy of white supremacy. The Republican President of the United States, whose election Heflin advocated, and for whom Locke both spoke and voted, had scarcely warmed the Presidential chair

before he invited a negro woman to be his guest, and to meet white women as their social equal. The Democratic Party remains today, as it has been in the past, the preserver and defender of white supremacy.

The Independents have adopted as their emblem the "Liberty Bell," and as their motto "White control and down with the twenty-seven." In their speeches and literature they attempt to charge New York Democracy with social equality existing in that State.

Eastern and Western Democrats have always stood by the South on the vital question of white supremacy. They have never practiced social equality in our national conventions have never affronted our traditions or taken advantage of our unusual problem. On the other hand, the Republican Party since its foundation unto the present day has insisted not only on social equality in the East and in the West and in the White House, but has tried to force the Southern states to accept it within their boundaries.

Citizens of Alabama, take your choice. Will you continue to fight for the maintenance of white supremacy under the Democratic Party or will you be led away by the Independent Party, with the soft spoken word of white control, but inviting and accepting, as the only possible chance of victory, the support of the Republican Party? Will you join the Heflin-Locke Republican Party in their vicious assaults on Eastern and Western Democrats who have for generations been the friends and saviors of the South?

This campaign is a contest between White Alabamians. The Democratic Party in Alabama will continue in the future, as it has in the past, to maintain white supremacy, which it alone established and which it alone can maintain against the prejudice and sectionalism of the Republican Party.

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### A Democratic Call for a National Offensive

Seldom, if ever, has an opposition party had such an opportunity for a successful aggressive fight on the party in power as that which comes to the Democratic Party today.

The Democrats who in 1928 left their Party for a season were promised most gracious consideration by the Republicans, and were assured unbounded prosperity under a Republican administration. These promises have proved as faithless as have Republican promises always proved. Instead of Hoover prosperity, we have the abandonment of millions of farms. Instead of the pleasing sound of the riveting of steel, the building of buildings, the hum of industry, and the contentment of labor, we have the hammer of the auctioneer knocking down homes and farms, and the piteous tread of millions of unemployed seeking work at starvation wages.

Claude G. Bowers, defender of the South, the author of the Tragic Era, and a famous Democrat, has recently said:

"Never in the memory of living man has any administration so completely collapsed within less than

two years of its installation as that of Mr. Hoover. The lack of courageous leadership, the tragic dearth of constructive statesmanship and a puzzling indifference to public opinion has brought it dangerously near to popular disrespect. Thus far there is not one successful act of constructive statesmanship to its credit. Its promises have been repudiated in its acts. Its remedies for serious conditions have signally failed. In the midst of an economic crisis, it has seemingly suffered a paralytic stroke.

"Thus its Farm Relief Law, which was known to be economically unsound, and by many thought to be but an insincere gesture, has refused to function. The bankrupt farmers are confronted by falling prices despite the governmental gambling on an economic fallacy, and the administration has practically proclaimed the mockery of its own remedy. This failure is not necessarily a repudiation of a pledge; it may mean merely the lack of capacity.

"It is quite different with the tariff. Here we were promised a limited revision and we have been given the most extortionate and prohibitive tariff act in history. It is notoriously unscientific. It is violative of economic principles. It is destructive of our foreign markets. It is hurtful to industry. It robs the consumer outrageously, while challenging the retaliation of our best customers overseas.

"Opposed by a thousand leading economists, denounced by the major portion of the press, protested by more than thirty nations whose markets are necessary to our prosperity, denounced by manufacturers and merchants, it was written in secret at the dictation of a few powerful contributors to a campaign slush fund. It is Mr. Grundy's bill, so notoriously dishonest that the administration whip, with all that implies of patronage, was able to muster a bare majority for its passage.

"Morally indefensible, its enactment in the face of a popular denunciation is more alarming from the intellectual side. The 'delivery of the goods,' paid for, as Mr. Grundy implied, in campaign slush funds, is not so startling—it has been done before. Long ago Woodrow Wilson described this process in his story of the priming of the pump. But never before has there been such stupidity in inviting the hostility of the nations whose markets are necessary to the disposal of our surplus in factories and fields."

Don't forget that Senator Heflin by his vote on the Borah resolution is responsible for this tariff monstrosity.

**Alabamians know Hoover prosperity. Thousands of them are hungry and jobless. Thousands have lost their property. Thousands are suffering from depreciated values. Heflin and Locke advised you to vote for Hoover and Hoover prosperity. Will you follow them again into the Republican Party? Vote for Democracy.**

Personal preferences and grievances must yield to party unity. It is of paramount importance in our National affairs to have Alabama represented by Democratic Senators and Democratic Congressmen. The colossal failure of the Republican government ren-

ders a Democratic administration necessary. Alabama Democracy must do her part in achieving National success; must receive her just portion of recognition following such success, by presenting Senators who bear the commission and uphold the principles of the Democratic Party, and who will be recognized as entitled to speak for Alabama in the just distribution and fair administration of National affairs.

### **Shall Alabama's Senator Be Democratic John H. Bankhead or Independent Re- publican J. Thomas Heflin?**

The election of Mr. Bankhead as Senator insures Alabama's representation in the Senate by two able, loyal Democrats, and in the House of Representatives by ten loyal, able Democrats.

Should we lay aside every other consideration and every other qualification, would it not be the part of wisdom to have speaking and working and voting for Alabama a solid, harmonious delegation?

Would the State not be at a tremendous disadvantage should Senator Heflin, over the determined opposition that he is receiving in this campaign from Senator Black and the ten Alabama Congressmen, be returned as an Independent Republican? Would he not be embarrassed to counsel with our national representatives whom he is daily charging are beneficiaries of a corrupt primary, are tools of the Pope, and minions of the liquor interests? Not only is this true, but an examination of Senator Heflin's record during the recent years of his term of office shows that he has grieved and shamed the State which traditionally has enjoyed high distinction in the capitol of the nation.

Not in the whole history of this republic can a congressional career of equal length be found which is more futile and empty of solid achievement than the career of the once promising J. Tomas Heflin, of Alabama. In recent years he has almost constantly sought to cause religious dissension and has aroused a spirit of intolerance until he has lost the respect and esteem of his fellow Senators. Instead of discussing the great measures affecting the citizens of Alabama, he has carried on his war of extermination against the Catholics. He stands alone from the entire membership of the Senate and the House, representing 120,000,000 of people, in his stirring-up of religious and racial prejudice. It is exceedingly strange that if our government is in such danger of Catholicism, only Senator Heflin of all these representatives has had the foresight to observe it. Certainly no one can charge either the Democratic nominees or the Democratic Party or those in charge of this campaign, with Catholic domination or alliance.

Senator Heflin and Judge Locke have raised up in Alabama the bogie of Catholicism, the bosh of papal domination and the twin goblins of Raskob and Smith.

We ask the electors of Alabama to study the list of the Democratic nominees, the members of this organization, and of the county committees, and challenge any one to find therein a single nominee or committeeman against whom even the suspicion of outside domination or sinister influence can be justly laid.

Heflin and Locke, in the contest which they have been waging for the past two years, in their effort to

reach the pinnacles of office holding within the State have sought to arouse racial and religious dissension throughout the State of Alabama, and to array class against class, and creed against creed. We take this occasion to reaffirm our belief in the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom, and to deplore and condemn any effort from whatever source, to arouse religious dissension in this country.

It is the solemn duty of every patriotic Alabamian to denounce bigotry and intolerance as alien to the spirit of America, and to frown upon the efforts of any men, or class of men, who seek public office on a platform which creates and fosters prejudice and hostility in the worship of Almighty God in accordance with the conscience of the individual believer. The Protestant men and women of Alabama will resent this effort to place men, on this false issue, in the Senate at Washington and in executive offices in Montgomery.

Not only has Senator Heflin confined his activities in recent years to attacks on Catholics, Al Smith and the Democratic Party, but when the opportunity presented itself for him to be of real service to the people of the State, he failed woefully to step between the farmers and other consumers of the nation and their insensate, heartless exploiters, he failed the weak and helpless masses and voted to earn the praises which the Grundys, the Streets and Longshores are now showering upon his head.

### Heflin Vote Kills Borah Resolution and Passes Grundy Tariff Bill

It has not been forgotten, it will not soon be forgotten, that the appalling tariff affliction which the Hoover administration has sent upon our people in direct violation of a pledge of honor not to do so, can be, indeed must be, traced directly to the door of Senator J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama.

The Republican Party pledged its word, through President Hoover, that the special session of Congress, called to enact farm relief legislation, would confine its tariff revision to schedules relating to agriculture.

After Hoover had called Congress in special session to give relief to agriculture, the highly protected industries of the East, already making enormous profits, in their spirit of greed demanded more protection and more profit. Their agents and lobbyists stormed Washington. It is said that they were around the committee room and the corridors of the Capitol like a swarm of bees. The Republican House acceded to their demands and increased the rates on thousands of items. When the bill reached the Senate, and the same group of high-pressure representatives of special interests were at work with Senators, Senator Borah, an Independent-Progressive Republican, realized what was being done and its probable result. He offered a resolution in the Senate instructing the committee in charge of the bill to limit consideration to items relating to agriculture. This resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, it is the sense of the Senate that any amendment to the existing tariff law should be confined to agriculture and directly related products: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is here-

by instructed to limit its hearings, deliberations, recommendations, and report upon H. R. 2667 (the tariff bill) to the agricultural and directly related schedules."

A great and historic political battle followed. The Standpat Republicans, who believed in excessive rates of protection, supported and encouraged by the powerful lobby, were on one side. The Progressive-Republicans and nearly all the Democrats were on the other side. The line-up was favored industry against agriculture. Many great industrialists, be it said to their credit, warned against the effects of the bill. They said it would kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

After a stormy debate the roll was called on the Borah resolution. The vote stood 38 for agriculture and 39 for favored industry.

Senator Heflin voted with the Standpat Republicans for favored industry. His vote made possible the passage of the iniquitous Grundy Tariff bill, the sluice gates of exploitation were opened and the golden egg of prosperity disappeared from the land.

Of course, the Hoover Republican leaders are under obligations to Heflin. He deserted his party's principles and his Democratic colleagues in the Senate, and the farmers of his country, to help the Standpat—high protection—Republicans in the hour of their need. He made another record of being on both sides of the same question.

Had Senator Heflin been true to his Democratic training and professions, had he been faithful to the farmers and oppressed breadwinners of this country, the present ruinous and infamous tariff bill could not have been enacted.

Not only is the issue of Catholicism—a false and unworthy issue—raised by Senator Heflin in this campaign, but the issue sought to be raised to the effect that the Democratic Party is "Liquor-Raskob-Tammany-and-Smith" controlled and that the cause of prohibition is at stake, is equally a false one.

It is rather strange that Senator Heflin has only recently become a convert to the great cause of prohibition. A search of his entire record of thirty-six years of Democratic office-holding, from the time he entered the service of the Democratic Party as Register in Chancery in 1894 until the present time, will disclose that it was not until a few years ago that he became a self-appointed, relentless foe of Catholicism and leader of prohibitionists.

On June 16, 1912, he was the honored guest of the Knights of Columbus in Charleston, Massachusetts. Congressman Gallivan said on the floor of the House:

"He praised his host, commanding their fidelity to religion, their loyalty to America, and the splendid work of peace, charity, and brotherhood they were engaged in." (Congressional Record, February 25, 1927, page 4849.)

Another Senator in replying to one of Heflin's speeches against Catholics and which he claims prevented war with Mexico, used the following words:

"The trouble with the Senator from Alabama is that he voted for the World Court, and the Ku Klux Klan does not like his vote on the World Court.

"Some of the Klan leaders have said, 'We have got to get rid of such a man as Heflin,' whereupon the Senator from Alabama grew frightened and now thinks that in order to reinstate himself with the Ku Klux Klan he must attack the Roman Catholic

Church. (Laughter.) That is the truth of the matter, and that is what is troubling the Senator from Alabama." (Congressional Record, January 18, 1927, page 1853.)

He became the leader of the Ku Klux Klan only after they had criticised and assailed him for his public actions against their plans and purposes.

He was first a prohibitionist on the Alabama State Prohibition Amendment. His side proved to be in the minority. He at once became doubtful. The Webb-Kenyon bill prohibiting the bringing of liquor into dry territory came on for passage in Congress. He was uncertain. He declined to vote for or against it. He sat on the fence ready to jump either way and voted "present." The national prohibition amendment came on for passage. On December 17, 1917, he cast his vote against the submission of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. (Congressional Record, House, page 469.) He spoke against this amendment and voted against it on the ground that he favored local option.

After it became apparent that National Prohibition was popular, he climbed up a tall tree and proclaimed to an admiring multitude how dry he was. Not only did Senator Heflin vote against the Prohibition Amendment, but he failed to respond when called to render service to the Prohibitionists in the fights of 1911, 1915 and 1918.

Senator Heflin since speaking and voting against the National Prohibition Amendment has never worked for Prohibition when there was a real Prohibition battle on in the State of Alabama. He has only recently become a Prohibitionist and never committed himself on this subject until Prohibition became a settled question in Alabama and until it became apparent that the great majority of Democrats in the State were Prohibitionists.

It is significant that almost without exception the leaders for Prohibition in former fights are now loyally supporting the Democratic Party and its nominees. Prohibition is no issue in this campaign. We give warning, however, that it may become an issue in the future; and thinking, loyal Prohibitionists will remain within the Party where their voices may be heard and their votes counted in favor of the Prohibition cause. They will not be induced by Senator Heflin and Judge Locke to follow them either into a "No-Man's-Party" or into the Republican Party.

They are going to remain in and maintain within the Democratic Party the overwhelming Prohibition sentiment now existing within its ranks.

Alabama Democracy and the Democratic nominees are committed to Prohibition.

## Playing the Game

Senator James Thomas Heflin was born April 9, 1869. He began holding Democratic offices in 1894. Senator Heflin, without missing a meal, has been sitting at the Democratic table, living on Democratic food for thirty-six years.

He has been paid out of the public treasury not less than \$200,000.00.

He proudly admits, and proves it by himself, that

## A Study in Evolution



Spang, in Montgomery Advertiser.

he has been the outstanding Democratic orator of his day and time.'

He must know that the rule of the majority is the foundation of Democracy; that the minority must PLAY THE GAME fairly, fall in line and become a part of the majority.

What is his record during the past two years? Has he been loyal? Has he been consistent? Has he PLAYED THE GAME?

1. Prior to the Houston convention he took an active part in the selection of delegates from Alabama and assisted in securing the election of an anti-Smith delegation.

By telegrams and personal communications with the Alabama delegation, he actively joined them in their effort to prevent the nomination of Governor Smith. After thus participating in the convention through delegates he had assisted in selecting, and to whom he acted as counselor, following the nomination of Governor Smith and Senator Robinson by the overwhelming vote of accredited Democratic delegates, he left the party, abused and slandered its leaders, and vilified all over Alabama, and through the Congressional Record, all over the United States, the thousands of Democrats who believed in PLAYING THE GAME, and standing firm for Democratic principles, party loyalty, and party regularity.

2. After speaking to many thousands of Democrats, urging them to vote the Republican ticket, his last words in the campaign being the admonition by the eternal Gods to vote for Hoover, he returned to his voting precinct in Chambers County, deserted his own followers, refused to take the medicine he had

so vociferously given them, and failed to vote against Hoover.

3. Losing in his effort to defeat the Democratic party in Alabama in the 1928 Presidential election, although he persuaded many thousands of loyal Democrats to leave the party on the promise that they were temporarily detouring and would return in due season, he continued in his speeches in the Senate, sent under his senatorial frank to all parts of the United States, to abuse and vilify the Democratic party in Alabama for remaining loyal to the Democratic cause.

4. As the time approached for the meeting of the State Democratic Committee to prescribe qualifications for voters and candidates in the coming primary, Senator Heflin began to sing low, and to speak sweetly to the Democrats of Alabama, in an effort to prevent any action which might deprive him of entering the primary as a Democratic candidate for the Senate. When the State Committee met in December, 1929, Senator Heflin again participated as a Democrat (had he not proven his regularity by not voting for Hoover), in the Democratic Party court. He obtained the assistance of Democratic Congressmen and Senators; he sought and obtained aid from the Democratic National Committee, which he had so recently slandered, and vilified. Through his friends, Senator Heflin induced the Honorable Jouett Shouse, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to send a telegram to the Alabama Democratic State Committee, urging them to allow Senator Heflin to run in the primary. Instead of our committee being controlled by the Raskob committee, they refused this request, followed their own convictions, and declined to allow Senator Heflin to participate in the primary as a candidate. He appeared, through his supporters, and friends, before the State Committee, and recognized its party authority. He did not at this time claim that they were drunkards and reprobates, thieves and culprits, minions and grafters. On the contrary, he sought to get a favorable ruling from this party court. His friends on the Committee—twenty-one of them—conscientiously and courageously supported his cause. His case, including the evidence and arguments of his friends, was presented to the Committee. He and his friends lost the party court's decision. The friends, with rare exception, PLAYED THE GAME; followed the Democratic rule of majority control, and fell in line for Democratic victory and Democratic harmony.

Did Senator Heflin abide by the party court whose jurisdiction he had recognized, and to whom he had submitted his case? On the contrary, in less than twenty-four hours he had bolted again!

The twenty-seven were slandered and vilified without one word of proof, on Heflin's I-told-you-so's, of this and that, unnamed and unknown person. They were presented to the people of Alabama, and through the Congressional Record, to the people of the Nation, as drunkards, grafters, minions of the Pope, and hirelings of the liquor interests. The reputation in Alabama of these men for sobriety, temperance, tolerance and honesty has never been questioned by anyone except Senator Heflin, and his satellites, and only by him in "cussing the court" after it had decided his

case, against him following the presentation of the evidence and his friends' arguments.

Not only did Senator Heflin vilify and slander the twenty-seven, but he included in his loose talk of grafting, and liquor and Catholic control, all the other Democrats in the State, including many of his twenty-one friends who had at once obeyed the rule of the majority, and fallen in line behind the standard of the party.

5. Prior to the primary of August 12th, the Supreme Court of Alabama in a decision with four judges of the court concurring and one dissenting, denied the petition of Horace Wilkinson of Birmingham, to declare the primary illegal on account of the qualifications prescribed by the State Committee for candidates and voters. Senator Heflin, while the case was pending in the Supreme Court, tried it in the press and on the stump, praised the court and prophesied the granting of the petition. When the decision was against him, not only did the court, in Senator Heflin's expressed opinion, become corrupt, and impliedly whiskey and Catholic-controlled, but Senator Heflin, publicly in his speeches, and over his and Judge Locke's signature, said to the people of Alabama "The State primary is illegal. It has been declared illegal by a Supreme Court judge. No judge has declared it valid." Should a lawyer knowingly present to a trial judge a dissenting opinion as the opinion and judgment of the court, he would be guilty of unethical conduct and subject to disbarment. Senator Heflin and Judge Locke are lawyers.

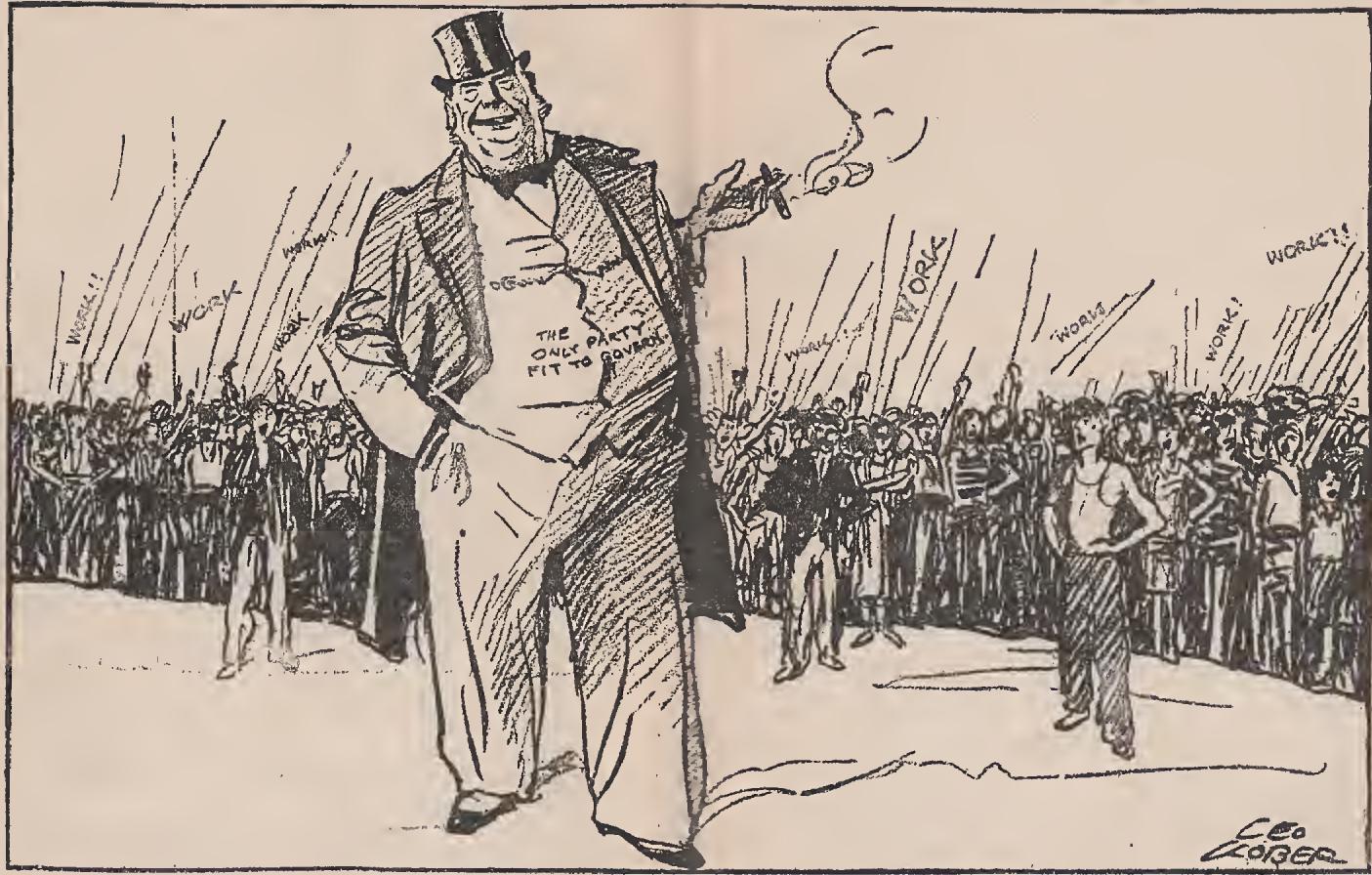
Not only did these candidates present the dissenting decision of Justice W. H. Thomas to the people of Alabama as the law of the case, but Senator Heflin proclaimed him as the most learned and competent judge on that bench, a boyhood friend of the great Senator, and one in whose decision the people of Alabama could have complete confidence. Judge Thomas never bolted the court when the other four disagreed with him. On the contrary, he respectfully and conscientiously made his dissent and submitted to the ruling of the majority. In the same spirit he submits to the majority rule of the Democratic party, and has stated that he will vote and use his influence in favor of Bankhead, Miller and Merrill, and against Heflin, Locke and Powell.

If Senator Heflin continues consistent, as soon as this is brought to his attention, he will brand Judge Thomas as a slave of the Pope, a minion of liquor, a servant of Raskob and Tammany.

6. Senator Heflin advised the Democrats of Alabama to stay out of the August primary. Over the signature of himself and Judge Locke, he said to the voters of Alabama, "You can't get a fair deal in this unlawful and illegal primary. Cy Brown is chairman of the Sub-Committee that counts the votes. Stay out and vote in November for United States Senator, a governor, and a lieutenant governor who will clean out this mess and give you a square deal. You can't get a fair deal from Raskob's crowd. Take no chance. Don't let anybody hog-tie you. Stay out of the primary."

Senator Heflin and Judge Locke, dissatisfied with the election in 1928, publicly charged without any proof, or semblance of proof, that the election had been stolen. They used this as a basis for their appeal to Democrats to stay out of the primary and for their prophecy that no more than 50,000 votes

## With Millions Out of Employment, Nothing Has Been Done



—New York World.

would be cast in the primary. The primary of August 12th was held in accordance with the law. Honest men and women were appointed by proper officials and served as election officers. These officers honestly counted your votes and over their signatures, in every voting precinct in the State, signed and posted the returns of the election. In probably every county of the State there were heated county contests between Democrats.

The returns disclosed that approximately 200,000 Democrats had taken the pledge by participating in the primary, to support the nominees.

Immediately following the announcement of the returns, Senator Heflin and his satellites, without one semblance of evidence, and although Lieutenant-Governor Davis, and the other candidates were entirely satisfied with the fairness of the count, true to form and precedent, sounded out so that the entire world might hear the charge, that negroes had been allowed to vote in the Democratic primary; that they were going to put in the penitentiary the ballot burglars of Alabama; "that there had never been a primary held in Alabama in which there was as much fraud and corruption and juggling and illegality as

this thing they called a primary on the 12th day of August."

Of what concern was this primary to Senator Heflin? Why should he complain with reference to its honesty, when the defeated candidates admit its honesty and regularity and are supporting their successful opponents? Why, if this primary was illegal, and fraudulent, has our active and energetic Attorney General, in the raids on ballot boxes made by him at the request of the Heflin-Lockeites and in his grand jury investigations, failed to find a single indictment, or a single proof of fraud and illegality, as affecting the senatorial and state races?

On September 1, 1930, Senator Heflin assembled his convention in the City of Montgomery, and repeated to those attending and secured their approval of the same "I-told-you-so charges of the drunk and grafting twenty-seven"; the fraud and corruption of the Democratic primary; the control of the loyal Democrats of Alabama by the whiskey interests of the United States, and the terrible menace as the Pope awaits the crown to be bestowed upon him by Alabama Democrats.

May we summarize the above so that "He who runs may read?"

1st. Senator Heflin participated in the Houston convention. Immediately following his defeat, the leaders of the Democratic party, including Southern men of the type of Glass, Harrison, and Robinson, became vassals of the Pope, and serfs of Tammany and the liquor interests.

2nd. Senator Heflin left the party and led the Republican party in its fight for the election of the Republican Hoover. Following his defeat, those who participated as Democrats in that election, at once became vassals of the Pope, and serfs of Tammany and the liquor interests.

3rd. Later on, Senator Heflin presented his cause before the State court of the Democratic party. Following his defeat, those who decided the case against him became vassals of the Pope, and serfs of Tammany and the liquor interests.

4th. Later on, Senator Heflin presented his case to the Supreme Court of Alabama. Following his defeat by a decision of four to one, the four at once became vassals of the Pope, and serfs of Tammany and the liquor interests, and we may confidently expect the fifth will shortly come under the ban, as soon as Judge Thomas' support of the Democratic nominees has become generally known.

5th. Later on, he advised the Democrats of Alabama against participating in the primary on the ground that it was illegal and controlled by whiskey and papal influence. As soon as 200,000 Democrats entered into the primary, he charges fraud and corruption to the extent of 40,000 votes, pleads with those who entered, to disregard their solemn pledge and obligation they took by voting, and announces to the world that the primary was illegal because shot through with fraud.

6th. He is now charging a Democratic purpose and intent to steal the election on November 4, 1930, daily bristling with threats against ballot burglars while some of his followers are insulting Democracy and Alabama by requesting Federal supervision of the election.

## Loyalty

The Democratic Party in Alabama is an organization which has the right to fix the conditions for membership in the party, just as any church or any fraternal order has the right to fix the conditions which qualify for membership in it. The Democratic Party exercised that right. It exercised it in the same way and in almost the same language that it had done so many times in the past.

So much false information has been circulated to the effect that the resolution which barred Senator Heflin and Judge Locke from participating in the primary, was without party precedent, that we quote below some of the resolutions of former Committees:

On January 24, 1910, the State Committee fixed the following qualifications: "That all white voters who are qualified electors under the laws of the State, and who are Democrats, shall have the right to vote in such primary election, provided, however, that no person who opposed the nominees of the Democratic party in the last State Congressional election or voted against any of them shall have the right to vote in said primary."

On April 28, 1922, the State Executive Committee required candidates for nomination to State and County offices to state under oath that "he or she did not in the presidential election of 1920 support the presidential electors of any party other than the Democratic party, and the declaration that he or she will be bound by the result of such primary and will support the nominees thereof."

On February 11, 1924, the Committee adopted the following qualification for the May primary: "Qualified white electors who did not in the last preceding election support the nominees of any party except the Democratic party, and who agreed by the result of the primary election in which they proposed to be candidates or to vote and to support the nominees in such primary."

On August 28, 1924, the Committee passed the following resolution: "That no elector who, in the general election to be held in November, 1924, supports the candidates for presidential elector of any party other than the Democratic party, shall be entitled to vote, or to be a candidate in any primary election held by the Democratic party in Alabama, except a primary election held after any subsequent general election in which such elector did support the nominees of the Democratic party."

It will be noticed that the resolution which is being used in an effort to make martyrs out of Senator Heflin and Judge Locke is much more considerate than those adopted in the past. The present resolution invited all to return and vote and only prevented those who had led the assault and vilified the party, its members, and leaders from undertaking to assume charge and leadership of the Democratic party before their lips had scarcely ceased berating it, and before the sweat from their efforts to drive the Alabama Republican elephant had dried from their brows.

Through its governing authority it said that all white voters in Alabama who believed in the principles of the party, and who would support its nominees, had the right to vote in the primary, and that the act of voting in the primary was a pledge to support the party nominees. This rule was in accord with the practice always pursued.

No one was compelled to enter the Democratic primary. Every one who did so, entered it as an entirely voluntary matter. But when a voter did enter it, that voter thereby pledged himself to vote for the nominee who might be selected, although they might be nominees whom he or she disapproved.

No sophistry, no fine-spun reasoning, no recourse to alleged moral grounds can change the fact that every man and woman who voted in the Democratic primary, thereby pledged himself or herself to vote for all the party nominees, and no sophistry, or recourse to alleged moral grounds can change the fact that one who voted in the Democratic primary and now votes against any nominees of the Democratic party has broken the pledge, has discarded and trampled under foot the moral obligation which he or she voluntarily assumed.

We have tried in this statement to refrain from any unnecessary or unjustifiable personalities. We have no word of criticism against those who have followed Senator Heflin in the past. We want to bring to them the simple truth. The statement given above

may sound unreasonable or harsh. It is so different when calmly and dispassionately read, as contrasted with the oratorical outbursts of Senator Heflin, as he thunders from the stump his charges of "I-told-you-so's" and somebody's father, or somebody's sister, or "some little Catholic woman," assured me of this and that.

Fortunately, we have before us full stenographic reports of all the speeches of Senator Heflin and his satellites, made on the floor of the Senate, on the stump in Alabama, and before the Montgomery Convention. We wish that every thinking, fair-minded citizen of Alabama, could read the exact words of these self-appointed, and self-anointed reformers. They are available at our headquarters for a full inspection; but in order that you may have the opportunity of calmly studying and considering the type and character of the campaign, as conducted by Senator Heflin and Judge Locke, we propose to set out extracts from these various speeches, giving the reasons assigned by these speakers for the defeat of Mr. Bankhead, Judge Miller and Judge Merrill and the election of Senator Heflin, Judge Locke and Mr. Powell.

(Below will be found the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports:)

### Untrue and Unproven Charges of Drunkenness, Grafting and Crookedness of the Twenty-seven:

"Twenty-seven men met up here in the Jeff Davis Hotel, behind closed doors and amongst the jugs and bottles and resolved to cut his (Heflin's) heart out."

(Extract of speech of Horace C. Wilkinson before the convention).

"You come here with a purpose in your heart this morning to begin the righting and making right the diabolical outrage the un-American, the unpatriotic, the unfair resolution born on December 16th in a night of revelry and debauchery."

(Extract of speech of Mr. Jesse B. Wadsworth, Permanent Chairman, before the convention).

"**SENATOR HEFLIN.** Now just think of that. My God, what are we coming to in Alabama. Strong men used to sit on this Committee. They did that which they thought was best for the party and best for the State. They stood for right principles; they cared to advocate what they believed in; they didn't think then of using the Committee to enrich themselves. Why it is openly talked that two members of this Committee were in financial straits, and that their business was straightened out satisfactorily."

(Extract from stenographic report of Senator Heflin's speech at Independent convention held in Montgomery, September 1, 1930.)

(You have read above the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports).

(Below will be found the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports:)

"Why, a man told me here in this city he was satisfied that six of them were bought outright. Now just think of a Committee being talked about like that."

(Extract from stenographic report of Senator Heflin's speech at Independent Convention held in Montgomery on September 1, 1930).

"Democrats all over Alabama who want to preserve the party in its integrity, regardless of who they supported in 1928, are condemning the State committee's strange action. They know that 'strange influences' brought that strange action about, for there is 'more talk' in the State now of 'crooked and corrupt doings' in connection with the action of some of the '27' members of the State Committee on December 16, 1929, than I have ever heard in connection with the action of 'all the other State committees' in the whole history of the Democratic Party in Alabama."

"Certain members of the State committee of Alabama have been to New York; they have been to Washington; and I believe that some of them have received 'substantial' encouragement to do what they have done, and there is no doubt that a large slush fund has been used in my State to bring about my retirement from the Senate. The opportunity was there. The 'tempter' was there—Catholic coin was there."

(Extracts from speech of Senator J. Thomas Heflin in the Senate of the United States on April 22, 1930. Not printed at Government expense, but franked at Government expense by Senator Heflin under the title "Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Free.")

"You know, these Smith speakers are having a heap of exercise, and it will do them good, because they are going to have a lot of traveling to do before we get through with them. 'See so-and-so, is he going to support the ticket?' 'I don't know. He is a very clever fellow, a conscientious man.' 'All right—' That is old Raskob telling them that. They want to bulldoze, intimidate and insult the Democrats of this State. If they knew tonight how bad we are going to whip them on the 6th of November, they would crawl under their beds and stay there."

\* \* \*

"So my friends went up to Tammany with two grips, suit cases, and a man in Washington told me one of them was empty. I don't know whether they were after the coin of the realm to help bring Alabama into line with the Pope's views or not."

(Extracts from Senator Heflin's speech on October 19th, 1928, at Municipal Auditorium, Birmingham, Alabama.)

(You have read above the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports).

(Below will be found the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports:)

### **Untrue and Unproven Charges of Fraud in the Democratic Primary of August 12th, 1930, and Prophecies of Fraud in the Election on November 4, 1930.**

"I heard that one of these high pressured, slick fingered artists said yesterday: 'Why, yes, they may have us so far as votes are concerned, but we will take it away from them if they get seventy per cent of the votes."

"I will tell you later how to keep them from stealing it. I have got three plans. It doesn't mean any Federal bluecoats down here either. We have got enough courage in our own ranks, in your own State, to see that the managers, whoever they are, if they are to live, shall count these ballots and count them correctly. (Great applause). The man who steals a ballot in November is hunting a casket. (Cries of 'Kill him.') I am talking plain to you. What do you suppose I would do if I would go up there and cast my ballot and some one would take my ticket and tear it up? (Cries of 'Kill him.') I would administer on his estate. What would you do? (Cries of 'Kill him.') Yes, you would, too. Our fathers fought for our liberties; we got our ballots through blood. And these little fellows who sit around these hotels and take coin from these alien influences to manipulate politics in Alabama are not going to get away with it in Alabama. (Applause).

(Extract from speech of Senator Heflin on July 4th in Birmingham).

"There never has been a primary held in this State in which there was as much fraud and corruption and juggling and illegality as this thing they call a primary on the 12th day of August.

(Extract from stenographic report of speech of Horace Wilkinson at Independents Convention held in Montgomery on September 1st, 1930).

### **Untrue and Unproven Charges That Alabama Democracy Is Raskob-Tammany-Liquor-Controlled**

"They would turn this country over to the liquor interests of this country in order that our boys' and our girls' lives might be wrecked and that they might again be made drunkards in this land.

"Raising millions in order that this may be done, and that is what the Montgomery Advertiser and its nominees Miller and Bankhead are attempting to do here in Alabama. These men may pose as prohibitionists; they may tell you of battles they fought in the past for prohibition, but it is not what they were in the past. What are they now? (A Voice: 'Drunkards.')

(You have read above the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports).

(Below will be found the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports:)

"Are we going to stand idly by after we have bled and fought for the preservation of our home and household, when we have fought to take liquor away from drunken husbands and as a temptation to our boys and girls, are we, my friends, going to surrender these things that we fought and bled for to the liquor forces of Alabama and Tammany?"

(Extracts from stenographic report of speech of D. M. Powell at Independents' Convention at Montgomery on September 1, 1930).

"The Committee just deliberately attempted, with you looking on, to turn this state over to a miserable political machine composed of the selfish interests of this state, and composed of a liquor ring, and a few little machine politicians."

(Extract from stenographic report of speech of Hugh Locke at the Independents' Convention at Montgomery on September 1st, 1930).

"I think I read in your face a determination to see that our prohibition laws and the 18th Amendment are retained. We are not a third party. We are the dry wing of the Democratic party.

"I wish to simply say this: That on November 4th these wets, these Al Smith Democrats, now in charge of the machinery of our great party, are going to be driven from office by an outraged Democracy."

(Extract from stenographic report of speech of Mr. J. B. Wadsworth at the Independents' Convention in Montgomery on September 1st, 1930).

(You have read above the false charges and false issues of the Independent Republicans in the exact language of their leaders taken from stenographic reports).

### **Senator Heflin's Mania for Charging Crookedness Without Supporting Evidence Has Often Exhibited Itself in the Senate of the United States.**

On August 3, 1917, Senator Heflin's reckless charges against fellow Congressmen became so objectionable that they were ordered expunged from the record.

(Congressional Record, August 3, 1917, pp. 5756-5758).

Following the repetition of these groundless charges a committee of the House was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the allegations and charges made by J. Thomas Heflin, a Member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama. The full report of this committee appears in the issue of the Congressional Record of October 6th, 1917, pages 7906-7907. The report of this committee, which was unanimously agreed to, concluded as follows:

"While your committee makes no recommendation in the premises, we beg to state it as our opinion

that in so far as Mr. Heflin's charges impute or might fairly be construed as imputing dishonest or corrupt motives to any Member of Congress, notwithstanding the fact that he now denies any intention of conveying any such imputation, his conduct in that respect is subject to criticism.

"But inasmuch as the serious question of disloyalty to our country on the part of some Members of the House has been raised by Mr. Heflin, in the opinion of your Committee the direct and parliamentary course of action would be in the institution by him of proceedings for expulsion from Congress of those whose loyalty he challenges.

"Respectfully submitted."

A similar instance of Senator Heflin's reckless charges without supporting evidence as to improper or dishonest acts of public officials can be found in his speeches discussing the acts of the Federal Reserve Board. To those who may be interested in this matter reference is made to the speech of Honorable Carter Glass, Democratic Senator from Virginia, made in the Senate of the United States on January 16th and 17th, 1922. In this speech Senator Glass shows conclusively the recklessness and absurdity of the charges made by Senator Heflin on the floor of the Senate.

Probably, however, the most prolific instances of his groundless and unfair charges can be found in the debates on the floor of the United States Senate, commencing in the early spring of 1927, and extending to the spring of 1928, and relating to the monumental services? rendered by Senator Heflin in preventing the United States from engaging in war with Mexico and Nicaragua. Senator Heflin flooded Alabama and the Nation with many extracts from his speeches made during this period and has thereby probably aroused more religious dissension and prejudice than has ever existed in this country. We wish the people of Alabama could, by reading this entire record, learn how Senator Heflin is regarded, not alone by the Senators of the Republican party, with which he now consorts, but by his Democratic colleagues.

Democratic Senators administered to him during this running debate probably the most severe castigation that has ever been given to a Senator on the floor of the Senate. The reading of the Congressional Record over this period of time discloses that not a Senator of all the Senators representing a hundred and twenty million of Americans, sided with Senator Heflin, or agreed with his position. Not a Senator upheld his hands. On the contrary, the absurdity of his claims, his injection into the Congressional Record of religious intolerance and the hearsay evidence presented by him was rebuked by all. A like rebuke will be given on November 4th, 1930.

## Other Inconsistencies and Absurdities in the Record of Senator Heflin

### Senator Heflin and the Alabama Power Company

The Independent Republicans have made the false charge that the Alabama Democracy is "Raskob-Tammany-Smith-Liquor" controlled. They have made the false charge that the nominees of Alabama Democracy are Raskob-Tammany-Smith-Liquor controlled. They have made the false charge of the Catholic domination of Alabama Democracy, and its nominees. They are now making the equally false charge that the Democratic party and its nominees are subject to the influence of the Alabama Power Company and other corporations. They have just as little proof to support this charge as they have furnished to support the other charges. Senator Heflin's only proof is his usual statements that "somebody told me" so-and-so, or "I heard," or "Tom wrote me a letter," etc. Not only do we deny that these charges are true, but we assert that Senator Heflin during his Congressional and Senatorial record has never been unfriendly to the Alabama Power Company. We doubt if there has been a Senator who has treated this company with more favorable consideration. He was publicly charged by Senator Caraway with being an Alabama Power Company adherent.

The most important Senatorial fight concerning the Power Companies that has been waged in many years was the contest over the Walsh Senate Resolution providing for an investigation of Power Company propaganda and Power Company financing in general. As originally offered in the Senate this investigation would have been conducted by a Committee of the Senate. The Power Companies opposed an investigation by a Senate Committee. Ex-Senator Lenroot, a Républican, was paid \$20,000 by the Power Companies to appear before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. As the representative of the Power Companies, Senator Lenroot argued against an investigation by a Senate Committee, and, as their representative, asked that the investigation be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission. At that time investigations by the Federal Trade Commission were held behind closed doors and were not open to the public.

When the vote was taken on this resolution in the Senate, Senator Heflin cast his vote against a Senate investigation, and voted for the Federal Trade Commission investigation, as the Power Companies representatives had urged. In this action, Senator Heflin voted with the Power Companies, although his colleague, Senator Black, voted for the Senatorial investigation. Truly, there is nothing strange in the fact that Senator Heflin would like to have the people forget this vote as he makes baseless charges against others.

Senator Heflin's vote on this resolution; his attitude on the Muscle Shoals bid of the Alabama Power

Company; and his refusal to properly co-operate with Senator Black on Muscle Shoals legislation during the closing days of the Senate, are all worthy of serious consideration by all those who want a United States Senator free to represent the best interests of the people.

The views on Muscle Shoals of Jno. H. Bankhead have been given to the people of Alabama. As the people's Senator he will fight vigorously to preserve this great project for the benefit of the people and the farmers of the South. The people's money paid for it and the people are entitled to the benefits that flow from it.

Mr. Bankhead is opposed to the Alabama Power Company or any other utility company owning or operating the Muscle Shoals Nitrate plant—Senator Heflin voted against Senator Black in his effort to have the utility companies investigated by the Senate and has refused to co-operate with Senator Black in his fight for Muscle Shoals legislation. Mr. Bankhead would have voted as Senator Black voted.

Who favors the Alabama Power Company, Black and Bankhead or Heflin?

### Senator Heflin's Views on Women

In its issue of September 22, 1930, the weekly independent news magazine "Time" aptly describes our senior Senator in the following language:

"His voice is an orator's mighty organ, strident in attack, soft and tender in appeal. Artful is his use of language. His manner is violently emotional, demagogic, with heaven-splitting gestures and flying coat tails. His repetitious tirades which make him perspire freely drive most of his fellow Senators from the chamber."

His powers of description—and oratorical talents have been often displayed in his discussion of measures relating to women. In this campaign he is reciting as one, if not the greatest, of his legislative achievements the bill creating a National Mothers' Day, and his tribute and praise to women is touching and eloquent. We quote from the Congressional Record for the benefit and edification of the women electors of the state, some of his remarks when speaking in opposition to the adoption of the Women's Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. La Follette) has injected into this debate the question of woman suffrage. When we are undertaking to tax the surplus wealth of the country, and to make the men who have been wringing millions from the toiling masses through the obnoxious tariff law written by the gentleman's party, he undertakes to sidestep and speak through this feminine voice in the interest of woman suffrage. (Laughter.) What are we coming to in this country? God of our fathers, be with us yet.

(Applause.)

"I do not believe that there is a red-blooded man in the world who in his heart really believes in woman suffrage. (Applause.) I think that every man who favors it ought to be made to wear a dress." \*\*\*

"They say they have a chicken food trust and they whitewash sawdust and feed it to the chickens. It is said out in Oklahoma a gentleman fed his hens this whitewashed sawdust and he put a setting of 13 eggs under a hen and when she hatched them 12 of them were woodpeckers and the thirteenth one had a wooden leg. (Laughter and applause.) There are trusts and monopolies of every kind, and these little feminine fellows are crawling around here talking about woman suffrage. (Laughter.) I have seen them here in this Capitol. The suffragette and a little henpecked fellow crawling along beside her; that is her husband. (Laughter and applause.) She is a suffragette and he is a mortal suffering yet. (Laughter and applause.) I believe that is about all I have time to say tonight. (Applause.)"

(Congressional Record—House, May 6, 1913, pages 1256 and 1257.)

"I understand my colleague, Mr. Hobson, will take part in the suffragette parade that will take place in this city next Monday. It is rumored that he will command a portion of the suffragette paraders. If he does, I want him to march clad in the paraphernalia of a woman. (Applause and laughter.) And I now suggest that he don a bonnet and wear a dress on that occasion. (Applause and laughter.)" \*\*\*

"Mr. Speaker, there is already trouble in the land caused by the suffragette paraders from New York to Washington. A little bird tells me that some of these suffragettes were entertained at the home of Sarah Saxton one night; and Rufe Ruffin, the hero of Squash Center, relates this story:

Sarah Saxton tuck kere uv the sufferinettes one night, but she didn't know whut they wus up to, an' when she found that she was entertainin' sicc as they it purty neer killed her. And nex' mornin' everything was outen jint. The hens refused ter lay, and in er body tried to follow the sufferinyets off up the road.

(Applause and laughter.)

The big red rooster looked lack his heart wood brake, an' he flew in front of a speckle hen and tried to purswade hur to behave and return, an', by golly, she crowed right in his face.

(Applause and laughter.)

The hen did finally return, Mr. Speaker, so the story goes, but she still crows like a rooster.

Said the big red rooster  
To the little speckled hen,  
"The way you air crowin'  
Around here is a sin."

(Applause and laughter.)

Said the little speckled hen  
To the big red rooster,  
"I'll crow around here  
Whenever I chooster."

Applause and laughter.)

Another message from Squash Center, Mr. Speaker. Yad Potter says:

Don't be alarmed, men, this here crazy movement among certain women will soon disappear. There air bound to be a few female cranks along man's pathway.

I remember when I wus a boy my daddy put 25

settin's of eggs under 25 different hens, an' when they hatched out, the entire hill wus covered with little chickens, and most of 'em wus hens, and, by golly, there weren't but one crown' hen in the whole bunch—

(Applause and laughter.)

but she caused more confusement in the barnyard than ever you saw in your lifetime—

(Applause and laughter.)

Whenever she crowed the roosters charged at her, and when they got there and found she wus not a rooster they wus pestered powerful.

(Applause.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to deny women or men the right to go up and down the Avenue Monday or any other day, but a woman suffragette calling herself "general" and another one calling herself "colonel" is going to cause more "confusement" in this city than you ever saw in your born days. (Loud and continuous applause and laughter.)

Mr. Speaker, this brigade of women marching from New York to Washington was commanded by Gen. Rosalie Jones. Who is Rosalie Jones? He is a woman. (Applause and laughter.) I understand that Col. Craft commanded the rear guard of the suffragette army. Who is Col. Craft, the children cry? He, too, is a woman. (Applause and laughter.) I am told that when marching about sundown one afternoon a faithful family cow came out and planted herself in front of them in the road. Gen. Jones addressed a few hot remarks to the cow, but the cow lowed back friendly greetings, and she finally made herself understood and said, "I mean no harm; I just saw you women coming down the road and, thinking that it was milking time, I planted myself in the road." (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Speaker, I understand there will be speaking on the Avenue by women. I am reminded of another suffragette speaking. It is said that one damsels mounted a goods box and said, "I pant for the day when I can take a stand alongside of man and cast a vote just as he can, I pant for political paraphernalia, I pant"—and then a fellow in the audience said, "Yes, you pant to wear a pair of pants." (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Speaker, here comes the suffragette brigade, marching, tramp, tramp, tramp on to Washington, and here is a poem, a touching poem from Truth, a Buffalo magazine, that I wish to read:

The road is rough, and long the way.

Step along, O Rosalie,  
Keep straight ahead, don't go away,

Rosy Jones, O Rosalie.

When you arrive count up your gains,  
Your corns, and aches, and pains,  
And coming back don't miss the trains;

You'll need them, my Rosalie.

Mr. Speaker, I can fancy on Monday next, when the suffragettes are charging up and down the Avenue, the spirit of Washington coming back, with Thomas Jefferson standing by his side. I can fancy Washington, as he looks down upon these females of the species, and hear him saying:

"Who've come here since we've been gone?"

Jefferson:

"Voters and stump speakers with dresses on."

"I have yet to see a maid in love, with any pros-

pcts of matrimonial success; I have yet to see a woman with a kindly, sympathetic face and low, sweet voice clamoring for female enfranchisement. The woman who can transform an humble cabin into a happy home, gilded with God's own glory, who can rule her husband in her own sweet way, and rear a crop of boy babies fit to wear the crown of American sovereignty, never imagines that the country is going to the bow wows if she does not get the ballot." \*\*\*

"I have feared that drawing women into politics generally would interfere with their duties and desires in more important matters. I have feared that the path of woman suffrage would lead not beside the still waters of domestic tranquility. (Laughter.)

(Congressional Record—House, January 12, 1915, pages 1464 and 1465.)

Other utterances of this great statesman with reference to the incapacity of women to vote and his comparison of them with extinct species of peculiar birds have heretofore been brought to the attention of the voters of the State. Senator Heflin's eulogy of women in appealing for their votes in the present campaign is distinctly at variance with opinions he expressed of them when the suffrage amendment was under consideration. Not only is his inconsistency shown by these utterances, but it emphasizes his prevalent habit of opposition in contrast to progress.

Senator Heflin is always against something or someone.

### Senator Heflin on Cotton

Of all his titles Senator Heflin likes best, and probably deserves least, that of "Cotton Tom." In years gone by before he devoted all of his time, talents and oratorical ability to the extermination of the Pope and Alabama Raskob-Tammany-Smith-Liquor controlled Democracy, it was his delight to claim credit for existing high prices of cotton, and to thunder against Wall Street and the Republican party for causing any existing low prices of cotton. Often-times he essayed to make prophecies as to advance of prices and millions of dollars were lost by Alabama farmers in placing reliance upon his prophecies. In those good old days before we were threatened with Roman-Liquor-Tammany control, Senator Heflin filled pages of the Congressional Record with his attacks on the Republican party and Wall Street for depressing the price of cotton and causing depression throughout the country. Space forbids the copying of many extracts from these speeches. We cannot refrain, however, from presenting to you the closing words of one of those speeches delivered in the House of Representatives on February 16, 1922:

"Yes; prosperity is just around the corner, as my friend from Arkansas suggests.

"And when you get around the corner you do not find it. You call up the local banker and ask, 'Are you being supplied with funds sufficient to serve the needs of business in your locality?' and he says, 'No, sir; but do not tell the Federal Reserve Board that I said that. If you do they will make it hard for me.' You ask the merchant, 'Are you being taken care of? Is your business prosperous?' He says, 'No; I am practically broke and I am doing nothing.' Well, then, how about the farmer? How are you getting along?

You to whom we looked for food for our Nation and the allied nations during the great World War? Where is the farm that you cultivated when Wilson was President and the Democrats were in power? And he answers, 'It is gone.' 'Where are the stock which you had around the premises when all was well with you and a happy family in the dear little home?' 'Gone,' he says; 'we have moved away; the stock has been sold or sacrificed; the farm has gone to make a payment on a debt incurred when my debt-paying power and purchasing power was equal to the price of the things I had to buy.' 'Where are you who wore the uniform of the country?' And the ex-soldiers, thousands of them, say, 'I have not anything to do; I am out of employment and hungry.' 'Where are the millions of the happy and well-paid wage earners of the country when the Democrats were in power and there were no idle men and women?' The sad answer comes, 'We are out of employment; we are not permitted to earn a living for ourselves and families.' \* \* \*

"When the Democrats were in power we, the people, were writing poems about happy homes, about the laboring man and the strength of his mighty arm; we were describing happiness upon the farm and telling how, when the cows came home in the evening, the calves would bleat a deep-mouthed welcome; and how we used to see the rich yellow butter upon the table and round, fine biscuit and ham sliced and swimming in red gravy and chickens galore, and all of the good things to eat. That was under the rule of the Democratic Party, but now we are writing about empty pails and unemployment and people in distress and panics and bankruptcies."

(Congressional Record, Senate, February 15, 1922, pages 2990 and 2991.

We insist that every word spoken by Senator Heflin and quoted above in 1922 with reference to the Republican party and with reference to the financial condition of the country could be spoken with greater force at the present time with reference to the same Republican party, and about the financial depression now existing, and yet Senator Heflin now asks the Democrats of Alabama to desert their party and to follow him into the party of the Republicans.

As a further evidence of our Senator's ability to shift his position, we call your attention to his attitude concerning the low price of cotton in 1928 as contrasted with his explanation of the low price of cotton in previous years. Formerly he invariably attributed it to Wall Street and the Republican party. In 1928, in his speech in the Municipal Auditorium in Birmingham, when he was prophesying Hoover prosperity and pleading for Democratic votes in aid of the Republican party, he attributed the low price of cotton to Wall Street and Tammany Hall, making the assertion that for years past Tammany Hall and Wall Street had defrauded the Southern farmer by reducing the price of his cotton. In other words, while Senator Heflin was a Democrat and fighting the Republican party, he charged the Republican party and Wall Street with the low price of cotton but as soon as he joined the Republican party, and sought the election of Hoover, he ascribed the low price of the same cotton to Tammany Hall and Wall Street.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

During the short time Governor Comer was in the Senate he introduced an amendment to some pending bill fixing the grades of cotton that could be tendered under the cotton exchange contracts.

Governor Comer, an ardent friend and champion of the rights of our farmers, insisted that under the prevailing arrangement low grades of cotton could be tendered to fill future contracts and that the practice lowered the price of cotton. The Senate adopted the Comer amendment. It was defeated by a Republican House. At the next session Senator Dial reintroduced the Comer amendment. It was vigorously fought by the cotton exchanges. Senator Heflin, who had succeeded Senator Comer, voted with the cotton exchanges and the Comer amendment was defeated. It was generally reported at the time that Senator Comer exclaimed: "Heflin's name should be changed from Cotton Tom to Cotton Exchange Tom."

## State Government

Every man, woman and child in Alabama is vitally interested in the administration of the affairs of our State. The education of our children, the building of our roads, the raising by taxation of our revenue, and the spending of these revenues is, just now, of paramount importance.

The three departments of Government should function with harmony and efficiency.

There is no opposition to the election of the Democratic nominees for the legislature, the judicial department of the State, and with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, no opposition to the Democratic nominees for the Executive Department.

It would be harmful and foolish to disturb an effective and harmonious administration of the State's affairs by electing Democratic members of the State Legislature, Democratic State Senators, Democratic Judges, Democratic State Officers, Democratic County Officers, and by failing to elect a Democratic Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The exercise of common sense, the desire to have a harmonious and efficient administration of the affairs of the State, the determination to place the taxing power of the State in friendly hands, will of itself cause the thinking electors of Alabama to elect as the executive heads of the government Judge B. M. Miller and Judge Hugh Merrill, instead of place Judge Locke and Mr. Powell in charge of Democratic offices and Democratic administration.

The Independents in the very beginning of this campaign in the convention that nominated them have charged the recent nominees for the State Legislature and the State Senate as being the beneficiaries of an illegal, corrupt and rascally primary. What charges they will make before the campaign is ended no one can anticipate. Under these circumstances, should Judge Locke be elected Governor, would he be in a position to co-operate with members of the Senate and of the House whose party and whose commissions he has attacked and slandered?

Not only would Judge Locke be out of harmony with the Legislative branch of the government, but he lacks the experience, force, courage, and competency that Judge B. M. Miller, the Democratic nominee, possesses to an unusual degree.

We have in this statement brought to the attention of the Democrats of Alabama the reasons assigned by Senator Heflin and his satellites for their election. It is not necessary to say anything more in reference to Judge Locke and Mr. Powell. Heflinism covers them like a mantle, they have become in this campaign his recognized "me-toos."

We find, however, that these men are charging Judge Miller with being unfriendly to education, to good roads and to labor. In his campaign for the Democratic nomination Judge Miller impressed the people of Alabama with his courage, competency and conviction; they have learned that he is the friend of education; that he will demand the building of paved roads; that he will treat labor and capital fairly; that he will insist on economy and efficiency in the administration of the business of the State. In his first platform, which was given circulation all over Alabama, he stated his position, he ran on this platform, was nominated on this platform, will be elected on this platform, and after election will stand on this platform.

In his first public address in support of the Democratic nominees, made at Tuscaloosa on Wednesday, September 17th, among other things, he used the following words:

"Education is closest to my heart. The greatest asset we have in Alabama today is the boys and girls of Alabama. I am for schools first. I want a full term for every white child in Alabama. I want a full term without incidental fees and I want free text books if possible. I want to tell you now (turning to Dr. Denny) I am for educating our children. Some have gotten me wrong about education. The educational trust fund created by the last Legislature must not be disturbed.

"I am going to give you an economical government. I am going to run the government without useless employees. I am going to take the money I save in this way and give it to education. I am going to make work the motto in the State government. We must have a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's pay.

"Education is first with me and next is good roads and next to that is public health. And when I say good roads I mean paved roads. We must fill in the gaps in our patch work system. And we must carry out the mandates of the good roads constitutional amendment by completing our County seat to County seat highways. We must put our convicts on the roads and take them out of competition with free labor. We must and will match every dollar of Federal good road money."

The Democratic Party is indeed fortunate in having for its nominees men of the character, standing and ability of John H. Bankhead, Judge B. M. Miller and Judge Hugh Merrill. We ask you to read the brief synopsis of their lives printed in the fore part of this booklet, and secure therefrom a vision of the services they have given to the State. Measure them by the respect, admiration and friendship of those who have followed them in the past. Use their life and their record as a basis for your certain assurance that they will render honorable, efficient and worthwhile service to the State of Alabama as your Senator, Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

### Alabama Power Company

The Independent Republicans in their Montgomery Convention and in their speeches throughout Alabama have made many general charges of fraud and corruption against Alabama Democracy and its nominees. In only one instance do they seek to particularize, and in this instance they are careful to rely on hearsay evidence.

There was presented to the Montgomery convention by one Smith, a Chaplain at Kilby Prison, a resolution containing the following charges:

"Whereas, it is currently reported and editorially charged by some of the newspapers of this State that the Alabama Power Company bought and paid for the nominations of Hon. John H. Bankhead, Judge B. M. Miller, Judge Hugh Merrill, by releasing for circulation in Alabama large sums of money, exceeding, according to some reports, \$100,000 that it is said was promiscuously distributed among certain citizens of this State; and

"Whereas, the purchase and delivery of the nominations of the said John H. Bankhead, B. M. Miller, Hugh Merrill, was of inestimable benefit and incalculable value to the political fortunes of the said J. Thos. Heflin, Hugh A. Locke and Dempsey M. Powell, and imposed an unbearable burden on the Raskob wing of the Democracy in this State,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved:

"First, That we express our sincere appreciation to the Alabama Power Company for imposing the terrific burden of the nomination of John H. Bankhead, B. M. Miller and Hugh Merrill on the Raskob wing of Democracy in Alabama. (Applause.)

"Resolved, second, That we deplore the expenditure of such a large sum of money for such a useless purpose (applause) and we call for economy in the purchase and payments of nominations for the Raskob wing of Democracy.

"Resolved, third, That we congratulate those fortunate workers who came in intimate contact from time to time with sums of Power Company money substantial in amount to relieve their depressed financial condition. (Laughter and applause.)

"Fourth, That we commend Senator J. Thos. Heflin, Judge Hugh A. Locke and Hon. Dempsey M. Powell for creating a political situation in Alabama that has caused the Alabama Power Company to bring about an era of prosperity in political circles the like of which has not heretofore prevailed since Pharaoh's Army perished in the Red Sea."

In reference to this resolution, Mr. Horace Wilkinson, the legal adviser of the convention and the manipulator of its machinery, had this to say:

"I think it entirely appropriate that this committee that you are going to appoint have the opportunity to review that resolution. I don't see hardly how they could add anything to it. It is the most perfect picture of the situation that I ever saw in my life."

The people of Alabama are not going to pay any attention to the circulation of groundless charges and hearsay evidences of fraud and corruption. We deny these general charges, though no denial is necessary. In order that the record may be entirely clear we present for your consideration the following communication over the signatures of the Democratic nominees:

Hon. Jerome T. Fuller, Chairman,  
State Democratic Campaign Committee,  
Birmingham, Alabama.

The statements made in the resolution presented to the convention of the Independents at Montgomery, Alabama, to the effect that we were assisted in any way during the campaign by the Alabama Power Company, is false. None of us received any financial assistance of any kind or character, directly or indirectly, from the Alabama Power Company, or any of its officers or employees. Any statement to the contrary made in this resolution or elsewhere is absolutely false.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN H. BANKHEAD,  
B. M. MILLER,  
HUGH MERRILL.

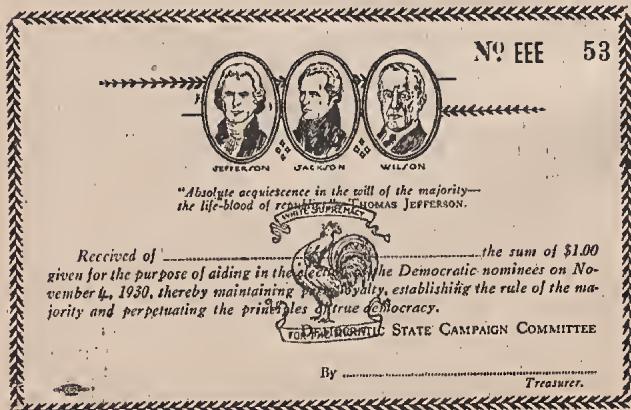
We also desire at this time to make an unequivocal denial of the statements that are being made to the effect that the Democratic campaign is being financed, directly or indirectly, by the Alabama Power Company, by Tammany Hall, Raskob, Al Smith, or other foreign persons or corporations. Such statements are absolutely false. False statements of this character are unfair to the Democratic Party and its nominees. They are also unfair to the Alabama Power Company and others thus falsely charged with making political contributions. They reflect most on the honesty and character of those who make them. We are financing this campaign upon the following plan:

### Finances

We are asking and receiving subscriptions from Alabamians only.

It is our desire and purpose to match foreign dollars that are being solicited for use in the aid of Heflin and Locke with Alabama dollars. The Fellowship Forum, the official Ku Klux paper published at Washington, D. C., is appealing to American citizens of other States to finance the Heflin campaign in Alabama.

This committee is soliciting and receiving contributions from Alabamians. To each contributor there is given the following certificate:



If you believe in the principles of Democracy, if you favor majority rule, if you desire to rebuke intolerance and prejudice, if you resent outside interference in the affairs of Alabama Democracy, send in your dollar, use your influence and cast your vote in favor of United Democracy and Party Harmony against Heflinism and party disruption.

## The Democratic Nominees Are Fair to Capital and Labor

John H. Bankhead not only has established a reputation for fairness in the practice of law, but as an employer of labor he has won the admiration, respect and affection of his employees. For fourteen years he operated one of the large coal mines in Walker county, and when he sold the property many employees were on the pay-roll who were there when the mines began operations, and many there who had worked there for ten years or longer. During all the strikes and turmoil in the coal mining fields John H. Bankhead never had a strike. No one can correctly point to a single instance where he has not been fair in his dealings with labor. The people of Alabama may rest assured that Senator John H. Bankhead in his support of legislative enactments will deal kindly with his fellow men.

Rumors are being circulated over the State that Judge B. M. Miller in his judicial decisions has been unfair to the laboring men. We defy any one to produce such a decision. His decisions while a member of the Supreme Court are printed in the reported decisions of this court. When any one claims his decisions have been unfair, ask for the name of the case, and volume and page where reported. Not only have his decisions been fair, but in some instances he has rendered dissenting opinions favorable to a more liberal construction of the Workmen's Compensation Act in favor of the injured employee. He has stated that the present Compensation Act needs amending and that he will favor just amendments thereto. His decisions as a trial judge were equally fair and upright. For sixteen years he served the people of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and when he left this bench to take his seat on the Supreme Court of Alabama, he left it not only with the respect, but with the admiration and affection of almost every man and woman in his circuit. Judge Miller's decisions on the bench have never been unfair to any one. He was an honest and upright judge, rendering his decisions and rulings in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, an enlightened reason and an outstanding courage.

## The Record of the Democratic Nominees on the Question of Prohibition

The nominees of the Democratic Party not only favor our prohibition laws, but they stand for their enforcement. They are practical, practicing prohibitionists, instead of preaching political prohibitionists. Judge Miller, who as Governor of Alabama will be charged with the enforcement of the prohibition laws, made his race for the Democratic nomination as Gov-

ernor upon a platform which in reference to prohibition said:

"Personally and politically, prohibition is favored by me. Whether in or out of office, my ideas of prohibition are the same. It is no 'experiment.' It is permanently fixed in our national Constitution and State statutes. Its enforcement is as easy as any other criminal statute in our Code.

"For sixteen years the splendid people of the Fourth Judicial Circuit (composed of Bibb, Dallas, Hale, Perry and Wilcox counties) permitted me to be their Circuit Judge; and they enforced these prohibition statutes as they did the other statutes of the State. Chief Justice Anderson placed me, as Circuit Judge, in charge of the criminal court docket in Mobile County for thirty days. The jurors of that county, whether local optionists or prohibitionists, enforced without fear or favor the prohibition laws in that great seaport city of our State. Men in all parts of Alabama will enforce that law as they enforce other criminal statutes. If elected as Chief Executive of this State, I would have no forebodings as to the enforcement of this or any of its laws. It can be enforced if the Executive is personally and officially in accord with it, and acts wisely and firmly, without fear and without favor, and with fairness and in reason, and within the constitutional limits. To secure great results we must educate on the subject as well as legislate and enforce the statutes."

John H. Bankhead has for years announced his position as being in favor of the Prohibition Amendment and the statutes looking to its enforcement. In such legislative matters as may come before the Senate of the United States, the people of Alabama may rest assured that he will courageously, ably and firmly stand by his announced position on this subject.

Lieutenant Governor Merrill, as the presiding officer of the Senate, and in case he should be providentially called upon to discharge the duties of Governor, will maintain the same position on prohibition that Judge Miller has announced, and will enforce the laws with the same degree of firmness and fairness as he enforced them during the years he served as Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

We submit to the people of Alabama that no judges in the history of the State have made a better record for law enforcement than did Judge Miller and Judge Merrill while serving for so many years in this important office. We submit that the claim made by Heflin and Loeke that the cause of prohibition and law enforcement will suffer by the election of the Democratic nominees is, in the face of the tried and proven record of these nominees, absurd and ridiculous.

## CONCLUSION

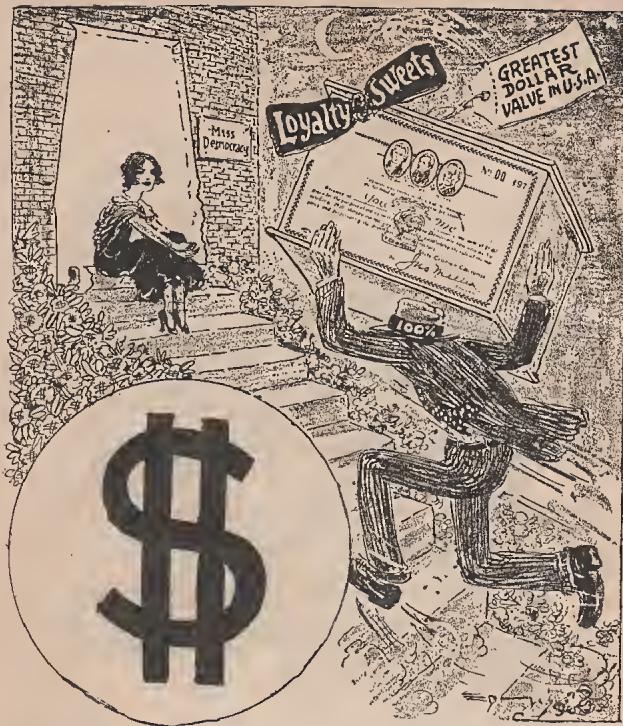
We call on the Democrats of Alabama to march solidly to the polls on November 4, 1930; to elect by an old time majority the Democratic nominees, thereby giving evidence to the world that Alabama Democracy has maintained party integrity, has reinstated party harmony, has restored governmental sanctity, and is ready to take its place alongside of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and other States in a successful drive to abolish Hoover adversity and to restore Democratic prosperity.

**"Saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old paths, which is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."**

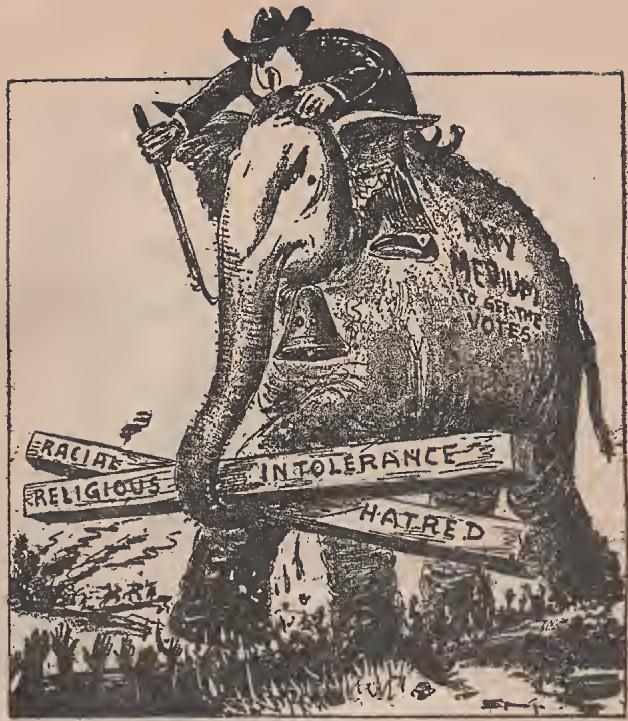
## DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

By Jerome T. Fuller,  
Chairman

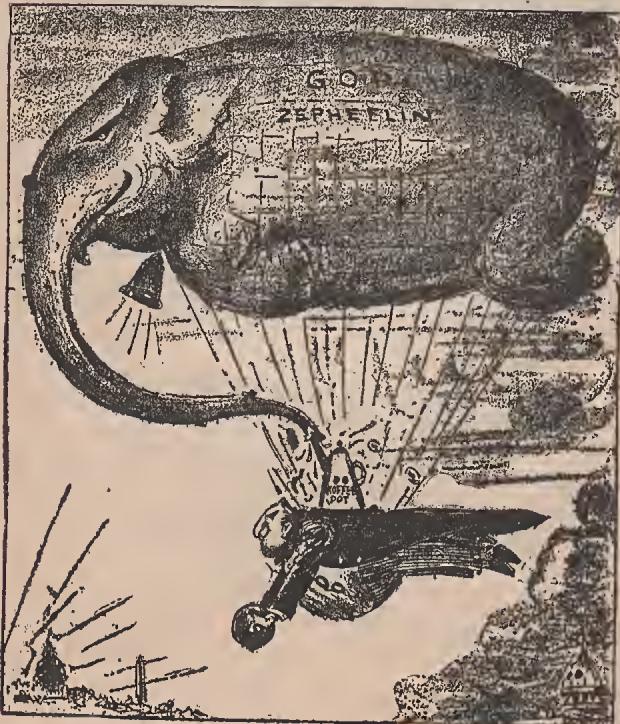
100 Per Cent Dollar Value



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His Contact



The Circus





## Democratic Party



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Paid political advertisement, Democratic State Campaign Committee, Hillman Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama.

ALABAMA PRINTING  
TRADES UNION COUNCIL  
BIRMINGHAM 7

To Mr. [unclear]